

The Times.

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THE TIMES

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OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

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Wayside Scrapings.

FOR THE TIMES.

To a Friend in A——.

May thy lot in life be happy.

Undisturbed by thoughts of me,

The God who shelters innocence,

Thy guard and guide will be.

Thy heart will lose the chilling sense

Of hopeless love at last,

And the sunshine of the future,

Chase the shadows of the past.

I never wish to see thee more,

Yet think not I've been taught

By smiling foes to injure thee,

By one unworthy thought.

No! blest with some beloved one

From care and sorrow free,

May thy lot in life be happy.

Undisturbed by thoughts of me.

FOR THE TIMES.

WOMAN.

In every age and condition woman has been ever considered man's inferior and looked upon as the weaker sex; yet some of our most useful and prominent men have been indebted to woman for their services through life. Still she is thought to possess no reasoning powers of her own, and even incapable of thinking for herself, or arriving at the conclusion of any important matter without assistance from the "Lords of creation." And has not woman, by her dislike to knowledge and the noble pursuits of man, justly merited the stigma cast upon her? She has. My heart sinks within me when I contemplate the general character of woman and see how far they fall below the standard of excellence to which they should attain in this age of improvement. There are, I know, many bright exceptions to this remark, whose influence extends far beyond their domestic circle, and who possess refined sensibilities and cultivated minds, and those who are acquiring habits of study and independence of character sufficient to think for themselves; and these, by a certain class of the sterner sex, are often looked upon with scorn and indignation, but not the true man who feels really an interest in the mental, moral and physical improvement of woman! One who loves his country and his God, will encourage and assist woman in the acquisition of that knowledge appropriate to her sphere and calling. He will endeavor to instill in her mind, principles of an ennobling nature, principles, that will fit her to be the sharer of his sorrows, the sweetener of his toils and cares, and the comfort and stay of his declining years. Man should not look upon woman in a degrading light! Is he not undoubtedly the cause of her degradation? Does he not crush the buds of aspiration springing up in her heart? and endeavor to impress (by his pretending superiority on her mind) that the only duty assigned her by her Maker was to sit in the capacity of kitchen or nursery maid. He would have, to her, the history of the past with its galaxy of glorious deeds—a sealed book, or the beautiful realms of song, to her, untrodden heights. Think not I am defending what is called "Woman's rights," far from it; I have no sympathy or patience with such, and turn with aversion away from those who so far forget the respect due their sex and the position God intended they should occupy; and who, from a mistaken idea of independence and freedom, lay claim to the prerog-

atives of men. This, indeed, shows weakness in woman. God did not intend so fair and frail a being should grace with her presence the senate chambers, the legislative halls, &c., but for duties more pleasing and less arduous to her delicate frame. Her power and province should be at home in the bosom of her family. There she should be the most brilliant and guiding star in the constellation and around which the lesser ones should congregate to receive light and instruction. There should be her most eloquent speeches delivered, her blandest smiles shed, and her sweetest accents whispered. Much devolves upon woman; and no wonder the stronger sex should call them weak-minded when they so often see them engaged in occupations so deleterious in their effects upon body, mind and soul; such as descending upon their neighbors movements, reading novels, or altering some wearing apparel to make it look rather more stylish, and various other things of as little importance. Thus they suffer time to pass heedlessly by and abuse the talents God has so graciously entrusted to their keeping, instead of acquiring habits of study and reflection that will make them inculcate on the minds of their sons the desire of cherishing the loftiest and noblest sentiments, and assist them in reaching that goal of excellence and superiority to which they should aspire. Let them encourage in their daughters habits of industry and economy and instill in their minds true piety and a love for the pure and beautiful things of earth, and teach them accomplishments that will render home happy and cause them to be loved and respected in whatever position they may be placed. Some say they have not the time to devote to study and reflection they are so constantly engaged in domestic duties, but there are some who perform the daily routine of domestic duties and still find hours for study, as can every woman, with an active and energetic spirit, who feels the interest she should, in the improvement and development of her faculties. If her household is properly arranged, hours can be devoted to self-improvement without encroaching upon the time allotted to each respective duty. Would that woman would cherish noble aspirations than to be either the servant or plaything of man, and that man would assist her in qualifying herself to be his companion not only in the domestic circle, but to walk with him in the paths of literature, and where'er 'tis hersphere. If mothers would use properly the privileges granted them, and reach the standard they should. Then it, indeed, might be truly said, "Her children rise up and call her blessed."

Oakland. STELLA.

FOR THE TIMES.

PALESTINE.

This country, once the home-land of the Jews, is one of the most interesting in all the east. The goodness of God hovered over it, it was highly favored in all respects, though of very limited extent, it has been described as a complete country—a compact, distinct, and well-proportioned territory." It is, as it were, an epitome of all the physical features by which are distinguished, and which, as combined, very few possess. There "Hoar Lebanon, majestic to the winds, Chief of a hundred hills, his summit rears Unshrouded." But while Palestine has its lofty mountains and its inferior eminences, it has its pleasant vales, like that of Sharon, where the shepherd might be seen leading forth his flock to green pastures, and "beside the still waters;" its wide plains, like that of Esdraelon, exhibiting the varied labors of the husbandman; the mountain glen with its cascade; the campaign refreshed by the river, on whose bank the fig or also dropped, for Jordan poured forth its streams; its solitary deserts extending their un hospitable wastes of sand; its sea-coast, with its promontories, bays and havens for ships; its large inland lakes and its hot springs; so greatly varied were the attributes of a land surrounded with mountains of rocks, a land which the Lord God cared for, and on which his eyes constantly rested. Truly it was a goodly heritage of the host of nations. The deep, couching beneath, yielded its defence. The sun smote it by day, nor the moon by night. On its surface fell the early and the latter rain. The dew lay thick on Hermon. The heavens dropped fatness, and the inhabitants of the land were filled with the finest of the wheat. Honey flowed freely. The vine put forth its tendrils, that the people might

exult in the full ripe clusters of Eschol. The olive in its richness waited the hand of the gatherer. The date grew plentifully, and the pomegranate yielded abundantly its luscious seeds. The sycamore, towering amid the highest trees, with its huge trunk and wide-spread branches, adorned the plain. The cedar rose in calmness and majesty on the mountain top; and the fir and the palm waved their branches to the apian breeze. There were the rose and the lily in their beauty and their fragrance. The south wind passing over the garden, caused its spices to flow abroad. The voice of the turtle was heard in the land; and the melody of birds, as they sang on the branches, delighted the ear. Out of the hills of that land, iron and brass might be dug. The year that opened with the favor was crowned with the goodness of God; he gave to his people a "delightful land." But did the inhabitants, raised to such abundance and dignity, express their obligation to their Benefactor? Sad is the tale told of their ingratitude; great, but just their punishment. Man, with his boasted wisdom, is but a short-sighted creature, and with all his pretended power, a weak and helpless being. He knows not in one moment what will happen to him in the next. Upon the brow of Palestine is stamped a warning to all nations, that are ungrateful to, and forget their Protector. MOLLIE.

Randolph, Jan. 22.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

THE REGICIDES.

One of the greatest tragedies recorded on the pages of history is the execution of Charles the First. He had endeavored, by every possible means, to establish in England the Roman Catholic religion; and by various forms of oppression he had reduced the people almost to a state of servitude. But the spirit of freedom, so long burning within them, at length burst out in a sudden and terrible rebellion. Hundreds and thousands enlisted under the banner of Liberty, and trusting in the "God of battles," went forth to extirpate from the land that scourge of the nation. In a short time the king was arrested, tried by sixty seven judges and condemned to be executed.

At the time of the Restoration of his son, Charles the Second, many of those judges had died. Of the surviving number several were executed by royal command and only a few escaped. A part of these fled to the mountains of Switzerland; some to Germany; while two, Colonel Goffe and General Whalley, came to America.

Two hundred years ago, severing the ties that bound them to their native land,—bidding adieu to parents, wives and children, they crossed the broad Atlantic, and sought a refuge from the oppressor amidst these Western wilds. After spending a few weeks at Cambridge, and finding it unsafe to remain there, they departed to New Haven; and were kindly received into the family of Rev. Mr. Davenport, a distinguished minister of those times.

Soon news came from England that the king had issued a proclamation, commanding the governors of the colonies to cause the fugitive regicides to be arrested. But the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut had too strong a sympathy for the exiled judges, and the life-blood of republicanism was already coursing too freely through their veins, to allow them to take any effectual measures to arrest Goffe and Whalley and send them back into the hands of a cruel tyrant. Two young merchants, recently from London, and ardent supporters of the king, were the only men in America, who would voluntarily accept of the commission to go throughout the colonies and search for the regicides. They examined carefully, but in vain, many settlements; and then continued their pursuit to New Haven. About two miles from that beautiful "City of Elus" two immense lodges of rock, whose perpendicular fronts, rising nearly two hundred feet from their bases, form a grand and imposing spectacle. The summits and inland portions, gradually sloping toward the plain, were then covered with a dense forest, in the midst of which were deep caverns. In one of these, upon the summit of West Rock, the judges concealed themselves, while the officers of the king were making diligent search in the valley below.

Several months the exiles lived in the cave; till, at length, the officers having de-

parted, they came out from their place of refuge, and by night directed their course to the small town of Hadley, where they led a solitary life in the house of Mr. Russell, then clergyman of the place. Fourteen years they thus remained in a gloomy cellar, excluded from the light of the sun, and from the busy haunts of men, till the angel of death successively released them from their trials. A few years after their remains were secretly carried to New Haven, and buried beneath the shade of a wide-spreading elm. Two rough stones, half sunken in the earth, and bearing their simple initials, have ever since remained to mark their resting place.

A few years ago, while walking at twilight in front of the venerable walls of Yale College, I discovered the obscure graves of the regicides. And, as I stood beside them, surveying the last relics of those almost forgotten wanderers, I thought how different were their lives in America, and in England!—In their happy homes beyond the ocean, they had quietly enjoyed the society of their own families and friends; they had moved in the circle of the affluent, the intelligent and the good. Goffe, a son of a worthy divine, had received academic honors at Oxford; and Whalley, a relative of Cromwell, from a merchant's counter, had arisen to high degrees of eminence. As members of the British Parliament they had occupied seats among the distinguished orators and statesmen of the age. And when the contest between king Charles and his Council arose,—when the dark and threatening clouds, rising higher in the horizon, already indicated the approach of a terrible political tempest, these brave men seized their swords, and rushed forth to defend the people from impending ruin. By their strict integrity;—by their valor and zeal in the noble cause, for which in later years, many of their descendants fought, and bled, and died,—at the head of their valiant troops they won unflinching laurels.

Although some modern European critics have endeavored to pour contempt upon the names and characters of the regicides; although they would have us regard them only as traitors and wild enthusiasts in their religious sentiments,—yet we should admire their noble deeds, their indomitable courage and persevering energy; we should venerate the graves of those who fled to our country for refuge, and suffered so many privations and hardships during the long years of their exile. And we should rejoice that our land has so often been the final resting-place of men so illustrious, so valiant and so good. Greensboro, March 1856. HOMO.

FOR THE TIMES.

DECEIT.

BY ROB. G. STAPLES.

It is a matter of deep regret, that there is such an amount of deceit in this world of ours. The young and coy maiden, fails in accomplishments, if she is not well versed in deception. A frank open hearted person, is considered quite often uncouth, because he or she has the frankness to avow their sentiments, fearless of consequences. Deceit is exercised in various ways, for instance, Nero, whom Pliny calls the common enemy and the fury of mankind; and whom all writers exhibit as a pattern of the most execrable barbarity, and unpardonable wantonness, in the beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindness and condescension; and on one occasion when desired to sign his name to a list of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, "I wish to Heaven I could not write." But these promising virtues were soon discovered to be artificial, and he afterward ordered his own mother to be assassinated. And, thus it is often seen the blandest smiles on the face of another, when his heart is burning with fury.

Often have we heard Mr. Smith exclaim,—"*Do call and see me Mrs. Stubbs, I would be happy to see you*"—and afterwards, when at home, and Mrs. Stubbs was seen in the distance, making a Bee line for No 85 Concord Street. "I do declare it is too bad, yonder comes that sticking plaster Mrs. Stubbs. I do wish she would learn to stay at home."

But these are not the worse consequences of deceit. Would to God, the evil went no further. Many a fair prospect has been blighted, many a cheek robbed of its bloom, and many a heart left disconsolate to mourn over their ruined prospects. (It has been truly said.

"Deceit on all is written."

The merchant deceives, and lays himself

liable to the condemnation, but, he stills his conscience, with the remark that the buyer's eyes are open, and that if he cheats himself, he has himself alone to blame, but it will be too late, when death knocks at the door. No subterfuge will avail in the sight of the "Great I am!"

There is also the deceit of Hypocrisy. Within the Church are many who are deceiving continually. They do the works, but they lack the renewed heart. The words of the Reverend Pastor, bending from the Pulpit make no impression on such hearts and the truth which drop from his lips, speak not peace to the soul of such. They are endeavoring to cheat Heaven, and steal as it were into the presence of deity.

I repeat, it is a cause of great regret, that the world is so full of deception. If a man is my enemy, then let him openly avow it. If he is my friend, let him establish the fact by his acts. Away with your wide mouthed professors, and fawning sycophants. I'd have none of them. A friend who is not a friend in need is not a friend! Let a man prove his friendship by adhering to you in adversity as well as sunshine. When others curse, let him uphold. This is the friendship which should exist instead of the deceit which is so rife, that it seems almost a part of our natures.

Portsmouth Va.

The Old Folks.

"O sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child."

"I suppose I must go down and see the old folks pretty soon, but it is a dull job," said a fashionably dressed young man to me, one evening. "The country is so dull, after living in the city, that I dread to go there; there is nothing to look at, and nowhere to go; but mother is getting pretty feeble, and I ought to go."

I perceived that the "old folks" he so disrespectfully spoke of, were no other than his own mother and father.

"I could get along with one day well enough," he said, "but the old folks are never satisfied unless I stay a week, or three or four days, and I get heart-sick of it, it is so dull. I used to go and see them once or twice a year, but now it is between two or three years since I have been there. I could go oftener, but it is so tedious; and then they make so much of me, and complain so when they see me, that it makes me feel bad, because I do not go as much as I ought; so sometimes I think I will not go at all."

How little had this careless son thought of his aged parents, and yet how daily, how hourly had those aged parents thought of him, and how many fervent prayers had ascended to God for him from that quiet fireside. He knew not how many evils those prayers had averted from his ungrateful head, or how many blessings they had poured upon him.

But all sons are not so ungrateful. A young friend of mine, who has resided six years in the same great metropolis, has never failed, twice a year, to visit his parents, and goes oftener, whenever it is possible for him to leave his business. I accidentally saw a letter he addressed to a sister, a short time since, which shows that a young man can be immersed in extensive business, and yet find time to love and venerate his mother.

"I received a short note from mother," he writes, after hearing that she had been ill. "I am fearful she is not improving." If she is any worse, or becomes dangerously sick, I desire to know it. I dread the thought that our mother cannot be spared to us many years—at the best, it may be but a few months. I have thought of it very much for a few weeks. Although she has lived nearly her three-score and ten, and nature has almost become exhausted, yet how I should miss her; how we all should mourn her! What a mother she has been to us; what an example; what a Christian! I am sure of it; I know that she has been my dearest object of love and affection all the days of my life. However I have strayed from my bright examples and her teachings, my mother has always been before me, beckoning me to walk in the right way; and if I have not prayed myself with the fervor and devotion that I should, I have always felt that she was supplicating for me. How much she has cared for us! What a sacred treasure, even to the ends of our lives, will be the memories of our mother.

"I see her now, as she looked to me when she stood by the bedside of our dying brother cheering him in his sufferings, and

heard her say, 'That same clock that told the hour of his birth, is now telling the hour of his death.' We know, dear sister, that these things must be, and it is not in a melancholy strain that I write, but every indication of the approaching end of my mother, stirs within me all the tenderest impulses of my heart. Her removal will be to the brightest heavens, die when she may. Old age is but the threshold of death, and after a life spent as our mother's has been, the portals of another world can have no dreary look."

How ennobling, how touching are this young man's words. We cannot but respect him for his beautiful reverence and love for his mother. Years of a life in New York, subject to every snare and temptation, engaged in an engrossing and extensive business, with the heat and passion of youth upon him, yet the one steady flame of deep love for his mother, burned undimmed in his heart.

Mothers, she was a mother worthy of such a son. She was a Christian mother. Would you inspire similar love and reverence, be like her, an earnest and heart-felt follower of the blessed Redeemer.

And let every heartless, neglectful son, remember the thorns of agony his heartlessness implants in the hearts of his parents. Let him call to remembrance the helpless years of his child, and all the self-sacrificing love that fills their hearts, and now return to them and to God the love and gratitude which are so justly due.

American Messenger.

Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

The true Mission of the Teacher.

BY MRS. RACHEL C. MATHER.

From the humming-bird up to the morning stars that sing together, from the deep base of the roaring wave to the rich alto of the feathered choir, harmonious Nature unites her thousand voices in a perpetual anthem of exultant labor, while toiling man responds in cheerful chorus from many a busy home, field, and studio, from an eloquent hall, desk, and bar, from bustling mart, noisy shop, and clacking loom, through ringing bell and bellowing engine and rushing car, saying, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

Yet not for themselves alone do these agents toil. Faith and its teeming myriads,—beast, bird, and insect, have each a work to do,—a mission to perform. Every vegetable and mineral, every element and atom, have an end to accomplish in Nature's great laboratory; and unwearied Nature herself, while she charms our eye, and symbolizes the spirit-life, assures us that she labors not for herself, but to convert rude chaos into a glorious dwelling-place for man, and from the inanimate mineral kingdom, up through the organic vegetable, to elaborate beautiful forms of animal life. Her mission is to vivify and educate matter, and in its joyous fulfillment she "rests not day and night."

And man, creation's lord, for whom all Nature toils, and for whose development the universe was organized,—man, the image and transcript of the Deity, with graceful form and lofty mein, comprehensive intellect and high moral endowments, assures us he too has a work to do, a great work, and one that corresponds in sublimity with his high rank in creation's scale; that his lofty powers were not given him merely to transform matter by delving perpetually in earth, wood, stone, and stubble, but to render him a fellow-worker with God in the education of the mind; that his high aspirations were not implanted simply to stimulate him in the pursuit of wealth and self-aggrandizement, but to lead him out from the thrall of materialism of Nature to ascend those intellectual and moral heights where he may survey the immortal spirit's wide domain, and receive and radiate the life divine.

Every human being has an appropriate place and an appropriate sphere of labor. Each individual is sent into the world on a special errand, and must deliver his own message; and to subserve this end, God endows him with suitable talents, and corresponding tendencies; and, more eminently to qualify him, Providence wisely orders the circumstances of his life, and directs his education. To know, then, what is the sphere for which Nature has endowed us, and how to fill it; to know what is the work for which God has prepared us, and how to do it, should be the earnest desire of every heart, and the ruling aim of every life; for this is our peculiar

mission, "the work the Father hath given us to do."

MAN'S TRUE MISSION.

What is the true mission of the teacher? But first we will inquire, What is the true mission of the human race? Before the artisan converts rude masses of wood and stone into edifices of symmetry and magnificence, before he rears the walls or lays the foundation, he inquires the design and use of those structures, and then shapes the rough cedar and marble into appropriate forms of strength and beauty. And before the teacher moulds the minds of her pupils, she too should know something of the ultimate purposes of their lives, that she may train them to answer that purpose; and something of their high destiny, that she may the more successfully lead them on to its full achievement.

Ever since man went forth from Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken, his incessant effort has been to subordinate earth and Nature to subservience of his temporal interests. Since the days of Tubal-cain, he has been a successful artificer in brass and iron. Nor has he forgotten to assert his dominion over the beasts of the field; but ever since Nimrod first subdued the wild denizens of the forest, he has roamed the earth a "mighty hunter." Harnessing the very elements into service, he levels the forests, and converts the howling wilderness into a blooming Eden, which he covers with waving grain and delicious fruits, traverses with roads, and adorns with cities, themselves embellished with all the enchantments of art. "Triumphing over wind and wave," he exchanges the products of distant climes. Summoning electricity to do his bidding, he annihilates distance, and brings remote nations into close communion. And that he may reduce Nature to a more complete vassalage, he seeks for new truths in science; he discovers and invents, ever thus developing his physical energies, his intellect and will, and fostering his love of supremacy; while the noblest powers of his soul lie dormant, and aspirations after the pure, beautiful, and true, are crushed and stifled out of existence. Thus, while faithfully fulfilling his mission in the subordination of the external world, most lamentably he has neglected to subordinate the world within; consequently, he has grown to be a giant in intellect, while in his moral development he is often a puny, idiotic dwarf.

Yet, in all ages, teachers sent from God, inspired poets, prophets, and philosophers, have taught that man is created for a higher purpose than merely to provide for himself food, raiment, and shelter; that his true life is not that of the body, but of the soul; that he is living now, to live again; that this is only the germinal stage of his existence, upon which he is launched to unfold his spirit for the great future, by a life of love, truth, and self-denying duty. They tell us that God made man in His own image, to embody and radiate the life of God; and in His own likeness, that man's intellect might be a consecrated medium for the Divine Mind, and his heart a pure channel for the Divine Love; and that life's great work is so to beautify and adorn the soul, that it shall be a glorious, holy temple, where God will love to dwell and reveal himself. And with the enlightened enthusiasm of Heaven-taught truth, these pioneers of the race have delivered their message, and often sealed it with their blood, while their pure lives, self-sacrificing, and heroic martyrdom demonstrate the truth of their mission, and recommend their instructions to our highest regard.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A FIERY LITTLE NEGRO.—A little negro girl named Maria, who belongs to Miss Sarah Howerton, of King and Queen County, made an attempt to burn the dwelling of Joseph T. Pettit, in this city, yesterday morning, and the family with it. She had been disposed to show much ill-humor in consequence of having been hired to Mr. P. and on Monday night was sent into a solitary room, in order that she might have an opportunity of getting over her fit of bad temper. She was seen to go into the yard in the evening, and procure a lighted knot, which she placed in her pocket. About 3 o'clock in the morning, she left the room where she was placed, and entered the one where the family were sleeping. On being asked why she came, she said she was cold, and wished to warm herself. She was then told to remain and sleep by the fire. Shortly afterwards she got up and went out; and had hardly

gone before Mr. Pettit observed smoke issuing from beneath his bed. Getting up hastily, he found that a small bed, placed under his own, was on fire, and had not the discovery been made thus early, the consequences would have been serious. The lighted knot, partially burned, was found in the center of the small bed.

The girl was yesterday morning carried before the Mayor, who ordered her 39 lashes—20 to be administered immediately, and 19 next Friday. Had the horse been burned, she would have been subject to capital punishment.

Political.

National American Council.

This body adjourned on the evening of the 21st ultimo. The most important of their proceedings were the abrogation of the Platform adopted in June last, and the substitution of another in its stead—embracing substantially the same doctrines, but couched in different language. The vote to abolish the old platform was carried by 138 to 51—the Northern members generally voting aye. The new platform was adopted by 108 to 77. The following is the vote:

AYES.—Northern.—New Hampshire 1; Massachusetts 5; Rhode Island 2; New York 32; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 13; California 2; Ohio 4; Indiana 2; Michigan 1; Wisconsin 4; Illinois 2; 72. **Southern.**—Delaware 2; Maryland 3; Virginia 3; North Carolina 1; Florida 1; Louisiana 1; Arkansas 1; Tennessee 10; Kentucky 8; Missouri 3—34. **District of Columbia** 2.

NOES.—Northern.—New Hampshire 1; Massachusetts 8; Connecticut 6; Rhode Island 2; New York 1; Pennsylvania 14; Ohio 19; Indiana 1; Illinois 2; Iowa 1—55. **Southern.**—Maryland 3; Virginia 5; North Carolina 1; Louisiana 3; Arkansas 1; Tennessee 3; Kentucky 5; Missouri 1—22.

The vote upon the adoption was not, therefore a sectional one, as a majority both from the North and from the South supported the motion. The platform is given below.

NATIONAL AMERICAN PLATFORM.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens—necessity.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but,

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any alliance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who recognizes the Federal and State constitutions, (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions pertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provision of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress, provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws of said Territory or State.

8th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

9th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the 5th section of this platform.

10th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functions, and a strict economy in public expenditure.

12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a trucking subservience to the stronger, and an insubordinate and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to un-naturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship of New York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evil, and prevent disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated, eschewing all sectional questions, and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens, (referred to in the 3d, 4th, and 5th, sections,) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore expressed, and who will subscribe their names to this platform.—Provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members present at any meeting of a local council where an applicant applies for membership in the American party, may, for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission of such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

Republican National Convention.

The Black Republicans held a National Convention at Pittsburg on the 22d inst. F. P. Blair, formerly editor of the Washington Globe, was elected permanent President of the Convention. The object of the meeting was the perfecting of the national organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856. But little business of an important character has been transacted. Mr. Blair presented certain papers as a southern platform for the party. They express the sentiments of the Southern friends of Republicanism, including a large number of the merchants of Baltimore who would suffer by a dissolution of the Union. He says the warning should be given to slaveholders not to endanger their property by taking it into Territory wherein the sovereign power of the country interdicts slavery. Every issue should merge in the Missouri compromise, and recommends all parties to meet in convention to nominate a President and Vice President. The paper was received and ordered to be printed. It appears from a published statement of the President of this Convention, that there are delegates present from eight Southern States, as follows: Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, Texas and Delaware. We must confess unbounded surprise at this.

Perhaps the most important as well as interesting portion of the proceedings of the Convention is contained in the speeches of the members, significant of the deep opposition entertained by them and the party they represented against the National American organization.

Horace Greeley "did not believe the American Convention friendly to the Republican cause. They will nominate a candidate. For his part he could only sympathize with those in favor of making every Territory free. He cared not what their policy on the tariff or other questions was."

"Mr. Gibson, of Ohio, followed, denouncing the Know Nothings."

"Mr. Julian, of Indiana, recommended the Republicans to support the right of the emigrants, and to oppose every effort to abridge their privileges as citizens. They should adopt resolutions to this effect. The Republicans should have nothing to do with the Know Nothings as an organization."

"Mr. Ripley, of New Jersey, said if it had not been for the Know Nothings this Convention would never have been held."

It is very apparent from these declarations, that the Black Republicans entertain no friendly sentiments towards the American party, but look upon that organization as diametrically opposed to them in principle. This is as it should be.

Since the above was in type, further intelligence of the transactions of the Convention have been received. The Committee on National Organization reported resolutions recommending that a National Convention be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 17th

of June next, with a double Congressional representation, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.—W. Herald.

American National Convention.

This body organized on Friday, the 22d ultimo, by the appointment of Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey, as President, and a Vice President from each State represented. John H. Haughton, Esq., was the following were the States represented by the numbers of delegates indicated by the figures:

New Hampshire, 2	Maryland, 10
Connecticut, 6	Kentucky, 12
Massachusetts, 13	North Carolina, 6
New Jersey, 7	Alabama, 2
Rhode Island, 4	Louisiana, 6
Indiana, 4	Missouri, 6
Virginia, 15	Iowa, 1
Michigan, 5	District of C., 2
Tennessee, 11	Ohio, 29
Wisconsin, 5	Minnesota, 1
Texas, 4	New York, 35
California, 4	Pennsylvania, 27
Delaware, 3	Arkansas, 1
Florida, 1	Illinois, 8
Mississippi, 1	

On the first ballot the vote stood,

For Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., 175; George Law, of N. Y., 24; Davis of Ken. 10; Houston 3; Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., 14; Judge McLean, of Ohio, 13;—Com. Stockton, of New Jersey, 3.

Mr. Fillmore was then declared the nominee of the Convention, and amid great applause and enthusiasm the nomination was declared unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President as follows:

Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tenn., 181; Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., 12; Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, 8; scattering 9.

Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, was then declared the unanimous nominee of the convention for the office of Vice-President of the U. States.

Latest News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

One week later from Europe.

NO TIDINGS OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT CHECKED.

Cotton advanced—breadstuffs declined.

HALIFAX, Feb. 29.—The steamer America arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst., one week later.

She brings, we are sorry to say, no tidings of the missing steamer Pacific.

The steamer Herman arrived at Southampton at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst.

The steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 13th. The steamer Arago sailed from Southampton on the 13th. The steamer Erdesoon arrived there on the 14th.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia steamers will resume their trips next month.

There was still some excitement in England respecting American affairs, but it was not general and only confined to particular classes.

The appointment of Mr. Dallas to succeed Mr. Buchanan has calmed the fears of many.

The Peace Congress was to assemble at Paris on the following week.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The latest accounts from the Crimea is that the allies had blown up the last dock at Sebastopol, and Fort Nicholas had been mined preparatory to its destruction. Five English regiments were preparing to return.

The French army received the news of the peace propositions with much dissatisfaction.

On the 29th ult., six boats attempted a surprise from the north side of Sebastopol, but were repulsed by the French.

The peace news caused much excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations being made for the attack on General Dantemar's division were discontinued.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The non-arrival of Count Buol and All Pacha will delay the opening of the "peace Congress" till probably the 21st instant. Baron Brunow had arrived at Paris, and the Russian embassy was again brilliant with pomp and display. Lord Clarendon left London on the 16th for Paris.—Count Buol and All Pacha were hourly expected.

The London Advertiser says that Austria and France both desired for the admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely refused.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times asserts that France and Austria have an understanding on the fifth point, and that England will be out-voted in the conference if she attempts to make a *sine qua non* of disarming the eastern coast of the Black Sea. France and Austria are likely to concur with England as to the non-fortification of Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of consuls into all the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the destruc-

tion of the Russian forts on the Circassian coasts as demanded by the interests of Europe.—Austria does not consider Nicolai as Black Sea port.

Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative to the principalities are still uncertain, Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of accrediting representative institutions. It is said that the point will be reserved for settlement at Paris after the treaty of peace is signed.

ENGLAND.

The London Times betrays great anxiety as to England's success in the approaching peace congress.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons on the 15th instant in regard to the American question. Mr. Roebuck called the attention of the House to the relations of the country with the United States, and moved for the production of the correspondence in relation to the matter. He asked first for a specific answer to the question "What instructions were given to Mr. Crampton?" Next for an expression of opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to the violation of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston defended the government, stating that the correspondence would be provided as soon as the last despatch from the American government was answered. Lord Palmerston then uttered a fierce invective against Mr. Roebuck, styling him the mouth-piece of the calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a bribe from the enemy. He deprecated a war with America, and he was persuaded that the interests of both countries were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is about to propose a new loan of £20,000,000.

The London Times reviews Mr. Seaward's speech, and says that England will not yield the smallest of her rights to American clamor.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press gives us a rumor that the Derby and Gladstone parties had each held a secret meeting as to the course to be pursued respecting the American difficulties. The Derbys decided to support Palmerston, in order to rescue English honor from Republican insult. The Gladstone party, on the other hand, decided to endeavor to shun a rupture with the United States.

ASIA.

The Russians have evacuated part of Turkish Armenia and retired to Erivan.

EGYPT.

The grain crop of Egypt will be short, owing to the lowness of the Nile.

An Awful Tragedy.

A YOUNG WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND—SUBSEQUENT SUICIDE.

We copy from the Memphis Whig, of the 9th inst., the following narrative of one of the most horrible tragedies we ever heard of:

"We heard, yesterday, the particulars of one of the most melancholy tragedies that we have known for many years, which occurred in Marshall county, Miss., about 12 miles from Holly Springs, on Wednesday last. Mr. R. R. Cox, a planter in good circumstances, killed his wife while she was lying asleep in her bed, and then shot himself through the heart, killing himself instantly. This occurred sometime during the night, but was not known until the next morning, when a negro man went to the room to make a fire and found the door fastened. Not being able to raise any one on the inside, the negro called the overseer, who came and forced the door open, when he found Mr. and Mrs. Cox dead—she was lying on the bed with two bullets through her head, and he lying on the hearth, shot through the region of the heart, with his hand still grasping the deadly revolver. They had been married but a short time, and it is supposed that Mr. Cox was insane at the time, as he has frequently suffered from aberrations of the mind.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were known by many of our citizens, he as the possessor and occupant some two or three years since, of the dwelling in the southern part of the city known as the "Swiss Cottage," while the young and beautiful bride was, but a few months since, a gay and lively school girl, attending Mrs. Armstrong's school in this city, and will be remembered by many as the pretty Miss Sallie Wilson. Leaving school she married Mr. C. some time last fall, and now she has been cut off from all earthly hopes and happiness, by him who had solemnly vowed to love and protect her. Mr. C. was a worthy young man, and there can be no doubt but that he was laboring under insanity at the time of this awful calamity; in fact, many circumstances that transpired a day or two previous, go to show that he was not in his right mind.

We learn that a negro woman the property of Maj. James E. Kerr, of this town, was run over and killed by the cars, as the train was coming from Goldsboro yesterday evening; she is supposed to have been drunk. A basket lying between her and the cars prevented the engineer from seeing her.—S. S. Banner.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has adjourned. The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In *Burnett v. Thompson*, from Washington, awarding a *reversé de novo*. Also, in *Parker and Coggin v. Leathers*, in equity, from Orange, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to an account. Also in *State v. Sewell*, declaring there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in *Bell v. Hansley*, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Lawrence v. Mitchell*, from Granville, directing a *reversé de novo*. Also, in *Ken v. Melvin*, Sheriff; judgment made absolute.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Allen*, in equity, from Beaufort, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in *Pettjohn v. Williams*, in equity, from Martin, reversing the decretal order. Also, in *Pilkinton v. Cotton*, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in *Whiting's adm. v. Pentress*, in equity, from Wake, directing an account. Also, in *State v. Allen*, from Granville, declaring that there is error. Also, in *White v. Smith*, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and non-suit. Also, in *White v. Smith*, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J.—In *Mebane v. Womack* from Caswell, in equity. Also, in *Gilson v. Hill*, in equity, from Duplin, dismissing the bill. Also, in *Whilmington and Manchester R. B. Co. v. Russell*, judgment reversed and judgment here for \$100.75. Also, in *Taylor v. Cobb*, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Whitehead v. Davis*, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in *State v. Robbins*, from Yaldin, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court.—Standard.

COMMUNICATED.—We are authorized

to announce that Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, of Goldsboro, N. C., has been invited by a number of our citizens to deliver a Lecture in Petersburg, Va., and that he has consented to do so on the evening of the 11th of March. And we are authorized further to announce that on the next evening a magnificent Service of Plate will be presented by citizens of Petersburg to Dr. Deems, as an evidence of their estimation of his eminent worth.

In due time the place of the entertainment and other particulars will be announced.

Petersburg, Feb. 28th, 1856.

FUGITIVE SLAVES SURRENDERED.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—Judge Lenfit decided to-day that the fugitive slaves whose cases have been pending here for some days were in custody of the United States Marshall, and they were delivered to him, and by him delivered to their owner, being escorted across the river by 200 special officers.

OHIO SENATOR.—We learn by a dispatch from Columbus, that the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 3d of March, 1857, when his present term of service will expire.

The vote stood, for B. F. Wade, 102, David Tod, 29; Henry Stanbery 1.—Nat. Int.

Later from Nicaragua.

New York Feb. 28.—The Star of the West has arrived from San Juan. Col. Walker has annexed the whole of the Mosquito territory. Col. Kinney has been sent from Nicaragua under guard. The Empire City arrived at Havana on the 23d from New Orleans, which place she left on the 20th, she passed the sloop of war Cyane on her passage.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—At Hong Kong, in China, the American consul has been arrested and committed to await a trial, in a civil court, for interfering with the British local police, who unlawfully attempted to arrest the captain of an American vessel.

HIT HIM AGAIN.—The citizens of Eastport, Missouri, were so well pleased with the conduct of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, in his "affair" with Greely, of the Tribune, that immediately on the receipt of the news that he had cudgelled Horace, they procured and forwarded to Mr. Rust a gold medal. The medal bears this inscription: "Presented to Hon. A. Rust, M. C. from Arkansas, by his friends of Eastport, Missouri." And on the reverse side, "Hit him again!"

SELLING FREE NEGROES.—Charles R. Council, from North Carolina, was arraigned before the Mayor last Saturday, on a charge of attempting to sell Dickey and her child, who had papers showing that they were free. Council stated that he paid \$600 for the negroes, and had no knowledge of their freedom. The Mayor discharged him, but said he would investigate the matter further.—Rich. Whig.

The following Post Offices in this State have been discontinued by the P. O. Department: Bryan's Store, Moore county; and Whites Creek and Lyon's Landing, Bladen county.—Carolinaian.

N. C. Lunatic Asylum.

It affords us pleasure to comply with the request of a "Subscriber," by giving the following information as to the State Lunatic Asylum:

In the winter of 1848, Miss Dix, of New York, visited Raleigh, and presented a memorial to the Legislature, asking relief for the insane. J. M. Morehead,* then the Governor of North Carolina, recommended the establishment of an Asylum. The Legislature passed an act for that purpose. After the lapse of a year, during which a fund had been raised by taxation, the work was begun. It is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected an announcement will be made some time in March that all is ready for the reception of patients.

The building is on an eminence called Dix Hill, in full view, fronting the city, about one mile south-west from the Capitol. The main building is 700 feet long, 80 feet wide, and three stories high, besides the basement. It is thoroughly ventilated; the rooms are heated by steam, which will promote both comfort and safety; while pure water is conveyed by pipes to every part of the building. All the arrangements are ample and complete; and the institution will accommodate 250 patients. The whole cost of this noble monument of a lady's philanthropy, and of North Carolina benevolence, is, as nearly as we can now ascertain, about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Commissioners appointed by the State to control the Asylum are John M. Morehead, Calvin Graves, C. L. Hinton, Dr. T. D. Hogg, and Geo. W. Mordecai. Dr. Fisher is the Superintendent; he comes highly recommended from Virginia, for experience and ability in the treatment of the insane; and we cannot doubt the subordinate officers will be judiciously fitted.

The price of admission is \$175 a year, which includes board, medical attendance, and all expenses, clothing excepted.

Those who are able to pay will be expected to do so; those who are not able to pay will have their bills forwarded to their respective County Courts, which are bound to collect them, or to pay them.

A reference to the Revised Statutes will furnish all necessary information, and show that every person in the State afflicted with insanity may have admission into this Asylum.

We make this statement for the following reasons: Every insane or idiotic person in the State ought to be placed by his friends in this institution. They will here be more comfortable than elsewhere, and have the most skillful treatment—ensuring recovery where recovery is possible. Many of this unfortunate class may come under the observation of the traveling preachers, who will do an act of benevolence by inducing their friends to send them to this institution. Our object is to call attention to this Asylum, and to enable the preachers and others to answer inquiries made by the friends and families of the insane.—Christian (Rel.) Adv.

* (We think the Editor of the Advocate makes a slight mistake in the date. It is true Gov. Morehead recommended the building of the Asylum in his Message to the Legislature, but that Message was written in the winter of 1846. Wm. A. Graham was Governor at the session of the Legislature above referred to.)—Eh. Times.

FROM THE FEJEE ISLANDS.—ATTACK OF AN U. S. SHIP ON CANNIBALS.—The U. S. sloop of war John Adams, E. R. Bontwell, commander, arrived at Panama, says the Herald, early on Sunday morning (3d) from the Fejee Islands via Valparaiso. The following interesting particulars have reached us.

The United States ship John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejee Archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruises of the John Adams in the Fejee group of islands five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of the largest towns were burnt, and all the houses therein reduced to ashes. We learn that an important treaty has been rectified between Commander Bontwell and Tui Vite or Tokambau, the King of Fejee, on behalf of the American Government, the particulars of which have not transpired.

The visit of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in re-establishing order and restoring the confidence of American citizens residing there.

In Sweden, a man who is seen drunk four times, is deprived of his vote at elections.

A FACTORY BOY ROW SPEAKS.—The Frederickburg Herald, a Democratic paper, in speaking of the election of Mr. Banks, says it at least shows that energy has been rewarded, if not integrity of character; for we believe Mr. B. has always been somewhat of a slippery politician—generally managing to fall on that side of the fence where the heritage was most luxuriant. We have in Mr. Banks an exemplification of the beauty of our republican system of government. There is no office however high, to which a boy however humble of birth and destitute of fortune may not aspire. Mr. Banks began life a bobbin boy in a mill at Waltham, Mass.—his education was that afforded by the New England free school system; he is represented as having studied under great disadvantages, and worked against odds, with hardly anything in his favor save industry and an indomitable will. At the early age of forty-two he has been elected Speaker of the popular branch of Congress—an office scarcely second in importance to that of any other in the United States.

In the case of the opponent of Mr. Banks for the Speakership, we find that wealth is not sufficient to command place, however worthy its possessor may be in other respects. Gen. Wm. Aiken, of S. C., was born to a princely fortune—had everything that wealth could obtain, and is represented as the owner of fifteen hundred slaves had half a dozen plantations.

Whilst we deplore the election of Banks, and should have hailed with lively satisfaction the election of Aiken, we nevertheless would not withhold the great incentive to exertion of which we have a most striking example in the case just cited.

SINGULAR DEATH OF THE LATE MINISTER TO PERU.

The Petersburg Intelligencer has received a letter from Lima, Peru, dated January 9, 1856, giving the following account of the singular death of the late Minister of Peru to this country:

"The late Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, who returned to this country about six months ago, died lately in Lima, in a singular manner. While asleep he swallowed three of his false teeth with the gold band which confined them, and died from the effects shortly after. Efforts were made to extract the teeth, but without success."

The Hon. F. K. Zollieffer, representative of the Nashville, Tenn., district in Congress, is a Switzer by descent, and partakes largely of the characteristics of that martial and indomitable race. He comes of an old baronial family in Switzerland, the estates of which descending to the oldest male member of the family, are now held by Gen. Zollieffer, he being the head of the family. He is nevertheless a self-made man, and started out in life poor. He is a practical printer, having when a boy, learned to set type in the office of the Knoxville Register. He is the first editor and printer by profession that has ever represented a Tennessee district in Congress.

A MOUNTAIN OF SOAP.—Many wonderful fossil remains and petrifications have lately been brought to light by the mining operations in the interior of California. At a depth of one hundred and fifty-nine feet, decomposed oyster shells have been found in Table Mountain. A curious article of real soap has also been discovered, which closely resembles Castile soap, and more-over, answers an excellent purpose for washing. Specimens have been exhibited all over the State, and it is a fixed fact that a mountain of soap exists in California. By what process the ingredients were thrown together, it is impossible to say; but the article is now actually extensively used in the mountains, and it has been sufficiently tried in the city to prove that there is no mistake about it.

A HORSETHIEF CAUGHT.—A slip from the "American Union" office, Hillsville, Va., mentions the arrest of a man by the name of W. E. Nowel, hailing from Guilford county, N. C., who had been prowling about Hillsville for some time, on a charge of horse-stealing. It appears that on the night of the 14th Mr. Reed Duncan of Carroll county, Va., had a horse stolen from the rack, and upon inquiry it was found that Nowel was also missing. He was forthwith pursued and arrested at Mt. Airy, and committed for further trial.

Since his arrest, a note states, that he confessed his guilt, and implicated another person.—Probs.

MR. WASHINGTON KERR, of Guilford county, has been elected by the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, to the Professorship of Chemistry in that Institution. Mr. K. graduated a few years ago with the highest honors of his class at Chapel Hill. —Salis. Banner.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Northern Light sailed hence at 2 o'clock for San Juan, having 200 filibusters on board, on their way to join the fortunes of the notorious Walker. No arrests were made, but the greatest excitement prevailed at the wharf from which the steamer sailed.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

W. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

Bishop Atkinson will preach at the Baptist Church in this place, on this (Wednesday) evening.

Bishop Hughes.

We learn that the Senior Class of the University of this State, has invited Arch Bishop Hughes, of New York, to deliver the anniversary sermon at next commencement. The Senior Class have for a number of years exercised the prerogative of selecting the person to deliver the address. All the responsibility will, therefore, rest upon them, and not on the Faculty, who, we understand, opposed this selection, though their opposition came too late, as the invitation was extended before they were informed of the election.

We believe that the Roman Catholic Church is calculated to prove deleterious to any country as it may exercise an influence over the people. And since this act, the public patronage of the Arch Bishop of New York, by the University of North Carolina, will tend greatly to give them power and influence in this State, we are sorry the selection was made.

Hay-Market Again.

The short article, which appeared in the Times a few weeks since, on the property of building machinery to pack Hay for market, we are glad to learn, has met with the approval of some of our citizens. It is pronounced a paying business, and they have expressed their willingness to enter a company for the purpose specified.

The object of referring to this subject again, is to call especial attention to the report from Messrs. Cumming & Styron, of the Wilmington market prices for North Carolina Hay. It has risen nearly twenty per cent since our first article was written. According to the present state of the markets, the company would realize nearly fifty cents per hundred net profits, which is unduly high for the aggregate for one year, to \$800,000. This calculation is based upon the one made in our first number on this subject, which is pronounced perfectly reasonable by all who pay any attention whatever to the Hay-market. We supposed that Guilford could produce 400,000 bales (300 lbs each) annually.

The machinery, we are informed, would not cost more than \$100. We have energetic and industrious young men in our midst, who are anxious to get into business; the question then is simply this: Who will unite with the joint stock company, which by investing \$100, can make \$800,000 annually net profit? Now is the time for undertaking, and we hope it will not pass unimproved.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—We learn by the Democrat, that at the County Court held last week, the citizens of Rockingham held an agricultural meeting. Speeches were made by different persons, and the liveliest feeling prevailed for the success of the interests of Agriculture. Two Hundred Dollars was subscribed for the purpose of arranging a list of Premiums.

The Democrats of the county also held a meeting, and appointed delegates to a Convention to be held at some suitable place in the district for the purpose of selecting an elector for this district. Winthorpe was selected as the place, and the 16th of June the day appointed as the time of holding said convention.

We are glad to learn that the Court made arrangements for building a new Jail, as the present building is old and unsafe.

Common Schools.

We commence this week a very interesting prize essay on the subject of school teaching, which we intend publishing entire. It will be found of interest to all engaged in educational pursuits, whether teachers or students. Under this general head of Common Schools, we shall insert every week one or two columns of choice original and selected articles, which will be of practical utility to all of our schools. We expect to publish all the official communications of the State Superintendent, and endeavor to make the Times an inseparable companion for every school and district.

THE LATE GIRAFFE.—We learn from the Standard, that Mr. R. H. Whitaker, editor of the Giraffe, expects to trot out his animal "in time for the spring grazing." The delay in its appearance has been caused by pending negotiations for the sale of his press.

The American Nomination.
FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONKELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

We hail with pleasure, the nomination of that tried patriot, MILLARD FILLMORE, for the highest office in the gift of the people; he has proved himself capable, and honest and faithful to the Constitution; he is eminently conservative in his views, and the right kind of man, for the times.

The Candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a Democrat, but lately has affiliated with the American party. He was the private Secretary and adopted son of Andrew Jackson.

As independent journalists, we could not say less.

We are sick and tired of the doctrine of availability, and when such men as Millard Fillmore, are appreciated, we hail this as an omen of good to the Country.

The following editorial from the Richmond Daily Whip, though a partisan paper, yet speaks in an honest, fair and patriotic manner, to which no Southern or Union-loving man can reasonably object:

"Contrary to our expectations for some days past, the Philadelphia American Convention has terminated its protracted and stormy labors in a manner gratifying to every friend of the Constitution and the Union, and most auspicious for the harmony and best interests of the country. We hail the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency of the Republic with feelings of the highest satisfaction and pleasure. He was our first choice four years ago—he has been all along our first choice for the coming contest.

The life and acts of Mr. Fillmore—the excellency and conservatism of his administration during one of the most trying periods of our national existence—is his own best eulogy. In himself alone, in his ability, in his integrity, in the purity and comprehensiveness of his principles, as illustrated and tested in the course of his career, and in the support of every free man and patriot in the land, whetted living in the North or the South, the East or the West. In a word, he is a thorough, true, tried, and noble man, embracing in his affections, and in the scope of his policy, all sections and divisions of the country alike—knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, but looking with an eye single to the general good of a common country, bound together, as sovereign States, under the protectingegis of a common constitution. Such is the man now presented for the suffrages of the American people, for the highest office with in their gift—a man without spot and blemish, unflinching with sectionalism, and having Abolitionism with a perfect hatred. He has served the country with fidelity and zeal, and received for that service, so fully, faithfully and patriotically rendered, the voluntary tribute of commendation and applause from men of all parties and all portions of the Union. And such is the man the times again demand! At the helm of State—one around whom the conservative, law-abiding, constitution and Union-loving everywhere can rally without distrust or apprehension—a sound, safe, just man, a statesman, firm, prudent and experienced statesman—one in whom all of his shades of opinion can cheerfully confide, whose none need fear, and in whose hands the interests and honor of the whole country, without distinction of section, will be sure to be upheld, defended and preserved. The South especially should congratulate herself upon having presented for her suffrages, at such a time as this, so full of peril to her peculiar institutions, a gentleman and a statesman, who, as in the past, will be ever ready in the future to protect her in all her rights, and shield her against the shafts of Northern fanaticism. The warmest and firmest friend of the Compromise measures of 1850, Mr. Fillmore promptly affixes his signature to the Fugitive Slave law, and during his entire term of office, willingly exerted all the power with which he was invested to promote its faithful execution. The South warmly commended his conduct then, and wished to testify her gratitude afterwards by honoring him with the Presidential nomination in 1852. An opportunity is now offered for her to redeem her obligations to and signalize her confidence in him. And will she not do it? We need not put the question, believing, as we do, that she will rally around the standard of Millard Fillmore with an earnestness and enthusiasm which will proudly reanimate him in the high office he has already filled with such signal ability, honesty and devotion."

South Carolina College.

We learn by the papers just received but too late to give full particulars, that the students of the South Carolina College have raised a mob and attacked the police of Columbia, causing several deaths. They have armed themselves and withstood the militia for several days. College operations have entirely ceased, and the whole matter will undergo legal investigation. The mob was first raised on the 18th of February, but the Columbia papers have been entirely dumb on the subject for fear of the students. Among the dead is the Chief of the Police.

The Juvenile Minstrels.

This company of performers gave three concerts in the Young Men's Hall during the past week, closing on Monday night with a gift enterprise, consisting of sixty five dollars worth of Jewelry. We understand from some who were present, that it is the best opera troupe they ever attended. It is composed entirely of southern men, and persons fond of such entertainments, need not wait to patronize some yankee.

Among the curiosities at the Ohio State Fair, was a printer with a five dollar bill in his pocket.

A Literary Journal.

The necessity for a Southern Literary Journal has long been felt. The North boasts of its *Literati*, and why cannot the South. Is there not as much real intellect in the Southern States, as in the Eastern? Most assuredly there is, but then, that talent is latent. It is to be brought out, and we propose to make the "Times" a medium through which young writers can come before the public. It is not of necessity requisite for a writer to possess the power in the offset, to pen an article equal in merit to the productions of a St. George, a Hemans, or a Longfellow. De-moths, yes who has been justly termed the prince of orators, had his rising talents impeded by weak lungs, and an impediment in his speech, but these obstacles were overcome by unwearying application. There are many of the readers of the Times, doubtless, who would become excellent writers in Time, if they would only spend their leisure moments in that way. We propose, then, to those "who write to write the more, and those now write who never wrote before."

We would be pleased to fill the columns of our first page with entirely original matter. Under the head of "Way-side Gleanings"—we propose to give such articles as will prove acceptable to our lady readers, and cordially invite persons who feel disposed to contribute to that department. Under the head of *Literary*, we shall endeavor to give articles of a purely literary cast. We invite our literary acquaintances, Florence Fay, Serena Simplicity, M. H. Butt, Jeannie, Beatrice, L. G. Riggs, Lora, Honey Bee, Claude, Henriette A. Kendall, Chas. A. Bigelow, Mat, C. M. Tenley and all who receive our paper, to lend us their assistance. We have cause to be grateful to some for past favors, and if they will continue, we promise a paper superior to any thing of the kind ever produced south of Masons & Dixon's line. We've got the will, and no expense shall be spared to accomplish the end. Will you help us? We invite the productions of all—and all articles shall be treated with the most marked respect and confidence. The true name of authors must accompany their articles as an emblem of faith.

School Laws.

We continue the extracts from the common school laws, for the direction of Teachers and committeemen. It is necessary that these laws should be understood and carried into effect, for the prosperous management of the schools:—

Any branch of English education may be taught in said school; and all white persons over the age of six years shall be permitted to attend the school of their district, as scholars, and receive instruction: *Provided*, That the children in any one district, may by the consent of two superintendents or committee, attend the schools in any adjoining district.

The board of superintendents shall annually appoint a committee of examination, of not more than three persons, (of whom the chairman of the board shall be one,) who shall examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such as may apply for employment as teachers; and shall be convened by the chairman at least three times during the year, at some central point in the county; of which times and places of meeting, the committee or chairman shall post a notice at the door of the court house. The committee shall continue in office until their successors are appointed.

No person shall be employed as a teacher, unless he obtain, from a majority of the committee of examination for the county in which he seeks employment, a certificate of his good moral character and sufficient mental qualifications; nor a certificate shall be good for a longer term than one year from the date thereof.

The chairman of the board shall in no case pay any draft drawn on him in favor of a teacher, unless the same shall be accompanied with a report from the school committee, stating the name of the teacher in the district, the length of time for which the school may have been kept during the current year, and the several branches taught; and the chairman shall not pay such draft, unless the teacher exhibit a regular certificate of mental and moral qualifications from a majority of the committee of examination, dated within one year from the exhibition thereof.

No committee shall receive into their hands any of the funds set apart for common schools; but, whenever it shall become necessary for them to incur any expense in the purchase of land on which to erect a school house, or for any other necessary purpose, the committee may state an account for such expense, and draw on the chairman for the same, which account shall accompany the draft, and shall be paid by the chairman, provided the school district shall have in his hands a sum sufficient to pay the same.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA assembled at Richmond on Thursday, and organized by choosing the Hon. Shelton F. Leake as President, with fifteen vice presidents. There are in attendance 619 delegates.—They meet to select a Presidential Electoral ticket.

"A. B. C."

We would refer our town readers to the following communication, which has been handed in to us by one of our most prominent citizens. All must agree with our correspondent, that the subject is of very much importance and demands immediate attention. It is true that it is an unpopular subject to speak of raising the tax. But it should be remembered that the town tax is only fifty cents a year! Fifty cents more, making one dollar, would accomplish our correspondent's object, which might in the end prove much more important to the town than many are wont to think. But read the communication for yourself.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The way some things are done up in our town has often been a matter of wonder and astonishment to me.

We need reform, in many instances that might be suggested, but I will only allude to one of the subjects now, as was my intention when I commenced this article. And that is some better plan or mode of regulating our town. I ask when did we ever have any wholesome regulations as regards patrolling? Not in years, if ever—and especially at the present time we have a system as good as none.

Now, sirs, I consider it a duty the commissioners owe to both masters and servants, that they give us a well organized and an efficient police. I am slow to believe there is a town in our State of the size of this, where there is as poor management in this direction, as in ours, and where the negroes are as free, and as impudent, and I might say, as lazy. And one main reason is because they are allowed to run when and where they please, from dark until day-light. Much interruption has been experienced in the Eastern part of town within a few months, by the killing of dogs, stealing of turkeys, &c.

Now, sirs, many more reasons might be produced going to show the necessity of better regulations, but let these suffice, for I am sure the bare mention of the subject is sufficient to convince all thinking men of the necessity of reform in this respect.

There are two ways in which this thing could be effected: 1st. By appointing a chief officer as we now have, whose duty it should be to keep a correct list of every citizen capable of doing patrol duty, and order them out in companies, in regular succession say twice a week at least, and as much oftener as he thought proper.

Again, the authorities might appoint a chief of police, with a salary sufficient to compensate him, and also an assistant with a less salary, whose duty it should be to patrol, more or less every night, and every other night manage so as one or the other should be out all night; the chief should fill the office of Town Constable, Collector, and to keep order and enforce the law on the Sabbath as well as on other days; I allude here to the unlawful assembling of negroes in different parts of the streets and other places that might be mentioned;—*re-ferred* for demoralizing your negro population.

I know I will be met here with this objection and question: where are you going to get the money from to pay the expenses of this police? I answer by taxation. Very few, if any will object to a tax of one, or even more, dollars on the polls for this object. I should say in this connection, that it is due the present board of commissioners to say that they have had this matter up on more than one occasion, as I understand, but could not agree upon a plan differing materially from the good old way in which it has been usually done.

Now, sirs, in conclusion, permit me to say I have no fault to find of the present board; but this I do say, that no man gets my vote at the approaching election (if I know it.) Who does not favor my plan as submitted above (the latter of which I approve) or some such plan? I want our people to think of these things.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.

Shocking Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The large grain warehouse of Kirby & Co., on Master street, fell this morning with an awful crash. Two men were buried under the ruins and were supposed to be dead. The walls fell on an adjoining building, killing a porter. The building was only a year old and contained an immense amount of flour and grain.

A Divorce Case is on trial in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, which attracts some attention. It appears that in 1852, the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold obtained a divorce in Philadelphia from his wife, Charlotte A. Griswold, to whom he was married in 1845 in the city of New York, and that after the divorce he married a lady in Maine. The present suit is brought by the first wife, to set aside the decree of divorce, on the alleged ground that she was entirely ignorant of the nature of the testimony upon which it was granted, and that the allegation made at the time, that she had deserted her husband, is untrue.—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and other literary celebrities are witnesses in the case.

Congress, it is expected, will do something this session towards the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, similar to that which forms the basis of our coinage. Other countries are moving in the same direction, and it is quite probable that, in a few years, all the commercial and civilized countries will have adopted a similar system, which would greatly facilitate the operations of trade and commerce. A gentleman in New York, Mr. Felton, we see has started the subject at this time by a lecture upon it, in which he proposed to supercede all the present tables of weights and measures by a graduated series, in which each denomination shall be exactly ten times greater than its next inferior. For instance, in the scale of weights he would have ten seruples one drachm, ten drachms one ounce, ten ounces one pound, ten pounds one stone, ten stones one cwt., ten cwt. one ton. Apply to such tables the decimal currency as to prices, and the parts of a pound would exactly correspond with the parts of a dollar. An article at one dollar per pound would be one dime per ounce, one cent per drachm, and one mill per scruple. The same principle applies to all the departments of weights and measures. Mr. F. contends that the introduction of this system would greatly simplify commercial transactions of all kinds, and do away with most of the difficulties which beset the study of numbers.

It is thought that Lake Michigan is frozen completely over. Such a thing has never happened before, so far as we have any record.

MARRIED.
In Randolph county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. B. L. Heald, D. A. Davis, Esq., Cashier of the Bank Cape Fear, Salisbury, to Mrs. E. J. Beale, of Randolph.

DIED.
In Alamance county, on the 12th ult., Mr. James Texmer, sen., in the 89th year of his age. The deceased was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, fought at Briar Creek and Guilford Court House, was taken prisoner, and for several years kept on board a prison ship.

Commercial.

MARCH.			
DAY OF THE MONTH.	SIX MONTHS.	THREE MONTHS.	PER CENT.
Friday, 7	6 15	5 45	
Saturday, 8	6 14	5 46	
Sunday, 9	6 12	5 55	
Monday, 10	6 12	5 57	
Tuesday, 11	6 11	5 58	
Wednesday, 12	6 9	5 59	
Thursday, 13	6 8	5 0	
Friday, 14	6 7	5 1	
Saturday, 15	6 6	5 2	

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.
List of Articles
Received at the Station in Greensboro since Feb. 28, 1856.

CONSIGNEE.	ARTICLES.	DUE R.
T. H. Howard,	1 trunk,	
Dr. J. L. Cole,	1 package,	
Peter Adams,	1 keg oysters,	30
Rankin & McLean,	1 bbl. bugs,	
R. G. Lindsay,	1 bbl. potatoes,	
P. Adams,	2 do	
S. W. Westbrook,	3 boxes,	
D. P. Gregg,	Lot plank,	2.60
Ralph Gorrell,	1 bbl.	60
Rankin & McLean,	1 keg soda, 1 bbl.	
"	1 keg pepper,	
"	1 roll leather,	2.75
Prof. Sterling,	1 package,	
Rankin & McLean,	1 baggy,	3.00
S. W. Westbrook,	1 bbl.	25
C. N. Edwards,	6 bbls. potatoes,	2.70
D. M. McAdoo,	1 bale domestics,	35
Rankin & McLean,	2 bbls.	1.65
M. M. Grow,	1 package,	45
T. Graham,	10 sacks salt,	
M. S. Sherwood,	1 bbl. sugar,	
"	1 " molasses,	
Graham & Dunn,	1 hhd. sugar,	
"	10 bags coffee,	
J. W. McMurray,	2 castings,	
Dr. T. J. Patrick,	1 sack wine,	
J. G. Garrett,	9 slides,	
Col. Brittain,	1 bbl. sugar,	
C. N. McAdoo,	4 bags coffee,	6.70
"	2 bbls. fish,	
A. Weatherly,	2 bags coffee,	8.40
W. S. Gilmer,	4 " "	
"	4 bbls. sugar,	10.80
C. G. Yates,	6 bbls. iron,	4.48
Graham & Dunn,	2 " brooms,	
Dr. T. J. Patrick,	1 bbl. oil,	
"	3 packages,	
"	1 box,	
A. Weatherly,	1 sack cheese,	
D. McKnight,	1 bbl. potatoes,	
"	1 " molasses,	
"	1 bag coffee,	
"	1 " buckwheat,	
A. Starrett,	1 box,	4.50
W. S. Gilmer,	2 boxes shad,	1.50
J. A. Houston,	1 bbl. molasses,	
S. W. Westbrook,	1 " sugar,	
"	1 " molasses,	
"	1 bags rice,	
"	2 " coffee,	1.15
C. N. McAdoo,	1 keg,	
W. S. Gilmer,	1 bag uds,	60
"	2 packages boxes	
R. G. Lindsay,	8 bags coffee,	
"	8 bbls. sugar,	
"	1 bbl. uds,	19.95
Rev. J. G. Smyth,	1 keg lard,	50
Mr. J. Greene,	1 package,	25
B. Higgins,	1 box,	2.75
J. B. Riley,	9 bags flour,	
T. H. Festress,	1 box,	75

The Freight on all articles must be paid before they can be removed.
All persons writing on their own business, and wishing an answer, will enclose a postage stamp.

J. BALSLEY, Agt.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington via Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton, 250 lbs.	\$1.40	\$ 60
Flour, 100 lbs.	64	25
Wheat, 100 lbs.	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas, &c.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran	7	5
Salt, 200 lbs.	80	38
Hay, 1000 lbs.	16	8
Hay, 100 lbs.	19	15
Brick, 1000	5.00	3.50
Guano, 100 lbs.	1.00	1.00
Guano, 100 lbs.	64	41

SECOND CLASS.	
Agricultural Implements, Bacon, Bagging, Deep-sea, Machinery, Batteries, Lead, Canned, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheet-iron, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marbles, Dressing, Glass, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wood, Tobacco, Vegetables, &c.	100 lbs. 55 84

THIRD CLASS.	
Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Bags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Staves, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marbles, &c.	100 lbs. 40 26

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 4.	
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]	
BACON—	
N. C. hog round,	5 a
Western Side,	10 a 10 1/2
" Shoulder,	10 a 11
" 10 a 10 1/2	
LARD, N. C. 11 a 11 1/2	
BUTTER, 25 a 30	
REESMAN, 28 a 25	
CANDLES—	
Adamantine, 30 a 33	
Sperm, 35 a 45	
CORN—	
COFFEE—	
12 1/2 a 13	
Laguira, 13 a 14	
COTTON, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2	
N. C. SHEETINGS, SUGAR—	
YARN, 7 1/2 a 8	
FEATHERS, 12 a 15	
FLOUR—	
N. C. R. 7 1/2 a 8 1/2	
HAY—	
N. C. 1.40 a 1.45	
LIME, 1.15 a 1.25	
MOLASSES, 58 a	
Cuba, 58 a	

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., MARCH 1.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]	
BACON—	
Hams, 14 a	
Hog round, 12 a 12 1/2	
BEANS—	
White, 1.75 a 2.00	
B. E. PEAS, 95 a 1.00	
BUCKWHEAT—	
Bag, 94 a	
BUTTER—	
Gooden, 26 a 28	
Glade, 23 a 26	
LARD—	
N. C. 1 & 2, 12 a 12 1/2	
DRIED APPLES—	
per bushel, 85 a 1.00	
Peaches, peeled, 1.10 a 1.15	
plus 40 lbs, 32.25	
BEEF—	
COTTON, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2	
CORN—	
White, 57 a 58	
Mixed, 56 a	
Yellow, 61 a	

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, MARCH 3.	
BACON, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2	
REESMAN, 20 a 20 1/2	
CANDLES—	
Pay, factory, 20 a	
Adamantine, 30 a 32	
Sperm, 35 a 40	
COFFEE—	
Rio, 15 a 16	
Laguira, 15 a 16	
St. Domingo, 15 a 16	
COTTON, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2	
Ord. to mid, 10 a 9	
COTTON YARN—	
No. 5 to 10, 17 a 18	
FEATHERS, 12 a 15	
FLOUR—	
Family, 7.50 a	
Superfine, 7.25 a	
Fine, 7 a	
Scratched, 6.75 a	
CORN—	
White, 1.25 a 1.30	
OATS, 45 a 50	
PEAS, 75 a 80	
RYE, 50 a 1.00	
HIDES—	
Dry, 11 a 12	
Green, 4 a 5	

GREENSBORO MARKET, MARCH 5.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]	
BACON,	10 a 12 1/2 HILDS—
BEEF,	4 a 5 Green,
BEEFSWAX,	a 20 Dried,
BUTTER,	a 12 HAY,
COFFEE,	a 16 CARD,
CANDLES—	MOLASSES—
Tallow,	22 a 25 NAILS,
Adam'tine,	32 a 40 OATS,
Sperm,	55 a 60 PEAS—
CORN—	White,
Meal, 50 lb,	per bus., 62 a 75 PORK,
CHICKENS, 10	a 12 EGGS,
APPLES—	Crushed,
Peel'd,	a 62 SALT,
PEACHES—	SUGAR—
Peel'd, 2.00	a 2.25 Brown,
Unpeel'd,	a 75 Lard,
EGGS,	8 a 8 1/2
FEATHERS,	a 40 Clarified,
FLOUR, 7.00	a 7.50 TALLOW, 14 a
FLAXSEED,	a 1.00 WOOL,
WHEAT,	1.25 a 1.47

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

A Thought at Parting.

Farewell my love if we must part,
And should we never meet again;
Remember you have said my heart,
And in its place, left naught but pain.

Yet at this time I'll murmur not,
For that would grieve you much I know,
Still by your charms I'm sure I was caught,
When baffled kisses let it go.

Then, pity me, while here through time,
Alone I wander from your view
Without a heart, and give me time
And then my own may stay with you.

Task no other boon but this—
I leave thy heart and naught beside,
Except it be the nuptial kiss,
And after that, to call thee, bride.

Alas! this world brighten all thy charms
And render them more dear to me,
While circling round thy waist my arms,
Should bind my heart and soul to thee.

FOREVER.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 22.

FOR THE TIMES.

A Fragment.

And yet it is a wasted heart;
It is a wasted mind
That seeks not in the inner world
Its happiness to find.

For happiness is like a bird
That broods above the world,
And finds beneath its folded wings
Life's dearest and its best.

A little space is all that hope
Or love can ever take,
The wider that the circle spreads
The sooner it will break.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBORO, MARCH 1.

Fast Travelling.

A better story than the following, is sel-
dom found resting on an "Easy Chair."
And since it is a native born North Carolina
incident, we take great pleasure in
sending it forth to the public. We sus-
pect that some spiritless fellow meet with
much better success in rowing down the
stream of life, than did these three up North
East River. But to the story:—About
thirty miles above Wilmington, North Car-
olina, lived three fellows, named respec-
tively Barham, Stone, and Gray. On the
banks of the North East River. They
came down to Wilmington in a small row
boat, and made fast to the wharf. They had
a time of it in the city, but for fear
they would be dry before getting home,
they procured a jug of whiskey, and after
dark, of a black night, too, they embarked
in their boat, expecting to reach home
in the morning. They rowed away with
all the energy that three half tipsy fellows
could muster, keeping up their spirits in
the darkness by pouring their spirits down.

At break of day they thought they must
be near home, and seeing through the dim
gray of the morning a house on the river
side, Stone said:

"Well Barham, we've got to your place
at last."

"If this is my house," said Barham,
"somebody has been putting up lots of our
houses since I went away yesterday; but
I'll go ashore and look about and see where
we are if you will hold her to."

Barham disembarked, takes observation,
and soon comes stumbling along back and
says:

"Well, I'll be whipped if we ain't here
at Wilmington, yet, and what's more, the
boat has been hitched to the wharf all
night!"

TIMELY WARNING.—"Hoop" Accident.
Hoops are dangerous, in some places.
Read and tremble. In New York, a day
or two since, a full rigged lady was walk-
ing up Broadway, when one of the hoops
with which her circumambients were in-
flated, the ends of which had not been
strongly secured together, suddenly broke
loose, and flying back with great force,
tore completely through the outer gar-
ments and struck a small boy who was
standing on the sidewalk about twenty feet
from the lady. The small boy was taken
home senseless; it is feared he will not
recover. The hoop is already recovered.

Trust.

Trust the swamp fire that beguiles,
Trust the tears of credulity,
Trust the broken trust that lingers,
Trust the broken trust that lingers.

Trust the poet's dream of glory,
Trust the gambler's story,
Trust the politician's promises,
Trust the politician's promises.

Trust the scholar's dream of glory,
Trust the gambler's story,
Trust the politician's promises,
Trust the politician's promises.

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A Dyspeptic's Soliloquy.

BY CATO.

Is there any disease more terrible than
mine? Can death itself be worse? My
spirits are low; all my energies are blun-
ded. I feel like a hamlet in the Wilder-
ness-mountains. I care for naught.—
This world has no charms for me; I feel
sad when I look at these bones; this thin
hatchet face, and dim, unresponsive eyes.
Are they not worthy of condolence. All
have conspired against me—none are will-
ing to do what is right. No ray of hope
penetrates the dark clouds which have gar-
tered around my pathway; but they are
growing darker and darker, and threaten-
ing at every moment to burst and scatter
their hosts of horrors around my already
gloomy course of life. Oh! for one sin-
gle ray of light; something to tell me there
is yet hope. No beacon star beckons me
on through this trying time; it has long
since sunk behind the dark clouds of ad-
versity. I care naught for the company of
the gay; solitude and reveries and my cho-
sen companions. No bright anticipations
of future felicity, flash across my imagina-
tion. All happy reminiscences are crowd-
ed out by the dark thoughts of the present
and future. Oh! that health could be pur-
chased at the price of chains and slavery.
Shut me in the dungeon, hid from the
world, and you make me no more miser-
ably and pleasantly listen to the harsh
gratings of the prison doors as they close
me in. I am prepared for the worst, and let
it come.

If I were young again, I would know
better how to prevent this. Truly "expe-
rience is a dear teacher." My stomach
should not be loaded with strong diet, late
at night. The hours appointed by God
for rest, should be spent in that way; and
not in midnight revelry and dissipation, as
they have been. If some of my young
friends were present, and would listen to
my experienced voice, what a lesson they
might learn. Little thought I my health
could be impaired; but, alas! it is impaired
forever.—*Salem Herald.*

"I am going to draw this bean into a
knot," as the lady said when standing at
the Hymeneal altar.

GENTILITY.—There cannot be a surer
proof of low origin, or of an innate mean-
ness of disposition, than to be always talk-
ing of being gentle.

Hannah Moore said to Horace Walpole:
"If I wanted to punish an enemy, it
should be by fastening on him the trouble
of constantly hating somebody."

The young woman who was "driven to
distraction," now fears she will have to
walk back.

A lady down east advertises for the
gentleman who embraced an opportunity,
and says that "if he will come to their
town he can do better."

Why can not the proprietor of this
forest tell his own timber?—Because no
one is allowed to cut, when it's his own
deal.

Some girls, in kissing, convert their
mouths into eyelid holes, just as if they
were going to suck a straw or give "went"
to a whistle, as Captain Cuttle would say.
Let it be reformed.

"They don't make as good mirrors as
they used to," remarked an old maid as
she observed a pair of sunken eyes, wrink-
led face and lived complexion in a glass
that she usually looked into.

Arkansas is a queer country. If you go
there with a five dollar piece, they tar and
feather you for being a rich man. If you
are poor, they give you fever and ague and
let it kill you. Curious country altogether.

Talking comes natural to women. We
suppose it is born in the dears. While
man runs clear ashore for words, and has
nothing more to say than a stone post,
women keeps up a flow of verbals as fast
and as wide as Niagara. There is no more
end to a woman's tongue than there is to
a cart wheel.

A LEEAL INSTRUMENT.—Not long
since the contents of a small confectionary
and toy shop were seized for debt: some
of the items were set forth in this wise:
"Five pounds of candles assorted; eight
dozen oldiers, six dozen cats; four dozen
hogs, and two dozen with riders on them,
and several dozen assorted ladies."

It is only in later days, when the treas-
ures of love are spent, and the kind hand
and kind ministered them, that we re-
member how tender it was; how soft to
soothe; how eager to shield; how ready
to support and caress! The ear may no
longer hear which would have received our
words of thanks so delightedly. Let us
hope these fruits of love, though tardy,
are yet not all too late; and, though we
bring our tribute of reverence and grati-
tude, it may be, to a grave-stone, there is
an acceptance even there for the stricken
heart's oblation of fond remembrance, contrite
memories, and pious tears.

WITICISMS.—An Eastern Editor says
that a man in New York got himself into
trouble by marrying two wives.

A Western Editor replies by assuring
his contemporary that a good many men
in that section have done the same thing
by marrying one.

A Northern Editor retorts that quite a
number of his acquaintances found trouble
enough by barely promising to marry with-
out going further.

A Southern Editor says that a friend of
his was bothered enough when simply found
in company with another man's wife.

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The Farmer.

The Cotton Culture of Europe,
Africa, and America.

In the Kingdom of Naples and the is-
lands of Sicily about 4,200,000 pounds of
cotton are raised annually, and it is said
that attempts are about to be made by a
Mr. Clegg, from England, to cultivate it
more extensively in Sicily. The consump-
tion of cotton in Great Britain, amounts to
about 115,207,000 pounds annually, most of
which is obtained from America. Various
attempts have been made by Manchester
merchants to obtain an adequate supply from
India, but hitherto, all these efforts have
failed of success. The French government has
also endeavored to make Algeria a cotton-
growing country; they have failed of success.
The Hon. Wm. Elliott, of South Carolina,
Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, paid
great attention to the Algerian cotton cul-
ture, and made a report to Governor
Adam on the subject. In commenting upon
this report the *Charleston Mercury* says:—

"It has been our duty, in the course of
the last twelve years, to examine more than
one project for supplanting the cotton of
the Southern States in the market of Eu-
rope. It is remarkable that all these pro-
jects have proceeded on one fundamental
idea, that if cotton of a given quality can
be produced in any region, then the pro-
duct of the United States can be dispensed
with. On this idea, twenty years of
experiment and failure have signified the
desire of British manufacturers to escape
their dependence on American cultivators.

Their premises were wrong. Cotton
can be produced everywhere in the warm
regions of the world. But it can be
produced profitably only where the soil,
climate, and organization of labor give to
its cultivation peculiar advantages. Hence
we have always attached but little conse-
quence to what are called "successful ex-
periments" in cotton culture.

Among these experiments the most sys-
tematic and formidable are those of the
French Government, the most intelligent
government in the world in directing sci-
entific and economical experiments, in
which it has been engaged for fourteen
years in stimulating the culture of cotton
in Algeria. They started with the advan-
tage of all the experience of the United
States in their possession. They obtained
our most choice seeds, and our most per-
fect modes of culture. With this knowl-
edge they commenced the growth of cotton
in Algeria. They have stimulated it by
not only the smile of government favor,
but by enormous premiums. On these
terms they have succeeded in forcing a ve-
ry considerable product of cotton in Al-
geria.

But the actual price at which Algerian
cotton is furnished to the French manu-
facturers is a sufficient commentary on this
long favorable, and anxious experiment.
Orleans cotton is furnished at the price of
45 cts. per lb., and fine Sea Island at \$1.30.
This is the present state of the competition
between the United States and Algeria.

This price is four times higher than
that of American cotton. Algerian cotton
thus far, has been an expensive ex-
periment.

To WASH AND CLEAN GLOVES.—Wash
them in soap and water till the dirt is got
out, then stretch them on wooden hands,
or pull them out in their proper shape.
Never wring them, as that puts them out
of form, and makes them shrink; put them
one upon another and press the water out.
Then rub the following mixture over the
outside of the gloves: If wanted quite
yellow, take yellow ochre, if quite white,
pipe clay; if between the two, mix a little
of each together. By proper mixture of
these any shade may be produced.

Mix the color with beer or vinegar. Let
them dry gradually, not too near the fire,
nor in too hot a sun; when they are about
half dried, rub them well, and stretch
them out to keep them from shrinking, and
to soften them. When they are well rub-
bed and dried, take a small can and heat
them, then brush them; when this is done,
iron them rather warm, with a piece of pa-
per over them, but do not let the iron be
too hot.

Peruvian Guano.

There is no stopping place for Yankee
ingenuity and invention. We are only
surprised that they have not invented some
machine to supply heat and warmth in
place of the sun. They certainly would
have done so if that luminary cost any-
thing, but there being no money to be
made in starting opposition in that line,
their inventive faculties have never been
called into requisition. The latest link
we have seen in the manufacture of guano
from refuse fish of all kinds, which is sold
in Massachusetts at \$45 a ton. Speaking
of fish as a manure, reminds us of a cer-
tain farmer in this State who bought a
quantity of salt mackerel, which were so
rancid as to be unfit for the table, and he
used them as a manure for his corn, put-
ting half a mackerel in each hill, expecting
great results. But no sooner had he em-
ptied his last barrel and planted his last fish,
than the crows and turkey-buzzards found
it out, and devoured the whole. This was
his last experiment in manuring with
spoilt mackerel.

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Garden Seeds.

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